

WEATHER

Sunny
Warmer
Moderate Winds

Daily Worker

★
Edition

Vol. XXII, No. 206

New York, Tuesday, August 28, 1945

(12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

1st U. S. PLANES LAND ON JAPAN SOIL TODAY

To Prepare MacArthur's Arrival



Vive New York: Gen. Charles de Gaulle greeted New Yorkers yesterday on the steps of City Hall where he was made an honorary citizen of the city by Mayor LaGuardia.
[Other photo and story on back page.] —Daily Worker photo

MANILA, Tuesday, Aug. 28- (UP).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur packed his battle kit today and prepared to leave for Japan, to set up his quarters at Emperor Hirohito's famous summer palace at Hayama, 27 miles south of Tokyo.

Zero hour neared for the occupation of the Japanese homeland, the most dramatic operation of its kind in recorded history.

Within a few hours the first American planes were scheduled to land at Atsugi airdrome, 21 miles southwest of Tokyo, to get the field ready for MacArthur's arrival Thursday.

The spearhead of Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet, anchored in a sheltered arm of Sagami Bay only two miles off the homeland coast and 29 miles from the heart of Tokyo, awaited orders to steam for Tokyo Bay.

MacArthur advised the Japanese that in addition to occupation forces already scheduled to land, the tiny vanguard at Atsugi today and the main forces to Yokosuka and Atsugi Thursday, troops of Lt. Gen. Robert Lee Eichelberger's Eighth Army would land Saturday at Yokohama, the great port for Tokyo, and Tateyama on the east shore of Sagami Bay.

This will give the American forces, in the first phase of the occupation, complete domination over the sea approaches to Tokyo on both the west and east sides of Sagami and Tokyo Bays.

The occupation timetable was:

(Continued on Page 3)

War Made 11 New Billion \$\$ Firms

The number of billion dollar corporations has jumped from 32 to 43 in the course of the war, a 35 percent increase, according to a United Press survey made public yesterday.

The total assets of these 43 corporations have jumped 10 percent in the year 1944 alone—from \$91,186,780,417 to \$100,959,882,262.

These facts are a striking indication of the growth of monopoly in the United States during the war. Financial institutions—banks and insurance companies—show the greatest growth in assets.

Two Are Banks

Forty-one of the 43 were in the billion dollar class last year. The two new members are banks—Marine Midland Corporation and Cleveland Trust Company. Aetna Life Insurance Company, which made the list last year by combining its assets with those of affiliates, attained

membership on its own this year with resources of \$1,098,197,250.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the study showed, led the list of billion-dollar organizations for the second successive year. The company, one of nine insurance companies to make the billion-dollar grade, reported total resources of \$6,995,450,571.

Bell Telephone System, comprising American Telephone & Telegraph Company and its telephone operating subsidiaries, again ran second with \$6,548,361,704 in resources. Prudential Insurance Company held third place with \$5,856,880,815. Chase National Bank of the City of New York, the world's largest commercial bank, retained fourth position with \$5,288,247,000.

Slight Shifts

Bank of America, National Trust & Savings Association, moved up from sixth to fifth with \$4,781,851,000, changing places with National

City Bank of New York whose resources totaled \$4,766,195,000.

Altogether, in addition to the nine insurance companies on the latest billion-dollar list, there were 18 banks, seven industrial or manufacturing concerns, six railroads and three public utilities.

Industrial Concerns

Pennsylvania Railroad again ranked 10th among all organizations and first in its group. Standard Oil (N.J.), top industrial concern, ran 12th, the same as last year. General Motors Corporation dropped to 15th from 13th while U.S. Steel Corporation fell to 16th from 14th.

Of the 43 organizations in the billion-dollar club, resources of eight were smaller than at the end of 1943. They were General Motors; U.S. Steel; New York Central Railroad; Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.; Commonwealth & Southern Corporation; Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and Ford Motor Company.

Madison Square Park Rally for Jobs Tomorrow

AFL Officials Plot Building Wage Freeze

By LOUISE MITCHELL

Building and construction workers who haven't received a wage increase since Jan. 1941 have been barred from any further possible increase for an indefinite period.

This decision, which comes as a blow at the living standards of building workers, is often seen as further testimony of the collaboration between certain AFL building trades officials and building trades employers.

In a ruling just handed down by the National War Labor Board, construction and building workers are denied wage increases in order No. 40, which permits voluntary wage boosts for workers without WLB approval under certain conditions.

Denial of wage boosts was adopted by the WLB on the unanimous recommendation of the Wage Adjustment Board, which has jurisdiction over the building and construction industry.

DENIED 15 PERCENT BOOST

Building construction workers in New York and Chicago were not allowed the 15 percent wage increase permitted under the Little Steel formula during the entire war period. This was also a result of the building trades department collaboration with employers.

Whereas workers in other industries were permitted, more or less, to increase their wages by 15 percent under the Steel Formula, and will now get new increases wherever prices are not affected, workers in the building and construction trade will be denied any wage boosts.

The only exception to the rule of no boosts for building and construction workers was made in the case of Painters District Council 9, which won for its members the full 15 percent increase permitted under Little Steel until the Wage Adjustment Board forced a two and one-half percent cut.

In making its adverse decision the WLB said: "Wage adjustments in the industry will still require Wage Adjustment Board approval, but will be considered in the light of the new wage policy."

Union officials on the Wage Adjustment Board include such union "stalwarts" as Harry Bates and Herbert Rivers. Rivers is the secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Department, a conglomeration of the most reactionary section of the AFL. Rivers comes from Joseph Morech's hodcarriers union. Harry Bates is international president of the bricklayers union and at a recent WLB meeting said he didn't "believe in paid vacations for construction workers."

THE WLB ORDER

The WLB order on wage pro-

LaGuardia Meets With Building Trades

Representatives of labor and management in the building and construction industries met yesterday with Mayor LaGuardia to set up a permanent machinery to settle jurisdiction disputes on future reconversion work in the city.

The plan calls for settlement of union as well as industry disputes in building and construction fields.

Present at the meeting were Howard McSpeddon, president of the AFL Building and Construction Trades Council; William G. Wheeler, secretary of the Building Trades Employers Assn.; Christian G. Normand, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Assn.; James E. Martin, labor relations spokesman for General Contractors Assn., and Edward C. McGuire, labor advisor to the Mayor.

Appointees to the committee to handle disputes will be named today.

cedure for the industry said:

"Applications for the increase or decrease of wage rates in the building and construction industry, whether resulting from collective bargaining or otherwise, shall continue to be submitted to the Wage Adjustment Board for approval, as heretofore required, regardless of whether any increase shall be used in whole or part as a basis for seeking an increase in price ceilings or for resisting otherwise justifiable reductions in price ceilings of for increasing the cost to the United States."

Two weeks ago at a meeting of the Wage Adjustment Board, which took place simultaneously with the meeting of the AFL executive council, it was decided that for the duration of reconversion no wage boosts would be granted so as not to upset the "equilibrium" of the postwar period.

This is the way reactionary building trades officials are determined to assist construction employers during the postwar when a boom in building is anticipated.

The Building Trades Council of Greater New York rejected this decision. It will most likely have more to say about the new WLB ruling.

Force, Pa., Miners Demand Lewis Get A Contract Guaranteeing Sanitation

Special to the Daily Worker

FORCE, Pa., Aug. 27.—The 354 miners of Force and the other "toll towns" of Bennett's Valley have wired John L. Lewis to get the United Mineworkers a contract that "will guarantee them 'essential sanitary facilities.'"

The wire to Lewis was voted unanimously at an enthusiastic mass meeting held here Friday in St. Joseph's Church Hall. The men and women of the three afflicted communities also decided unanimously to ask the miners in other towns of the area to sup-

port their demands to the Shawmut Mining Co. for decent sewage and water. They were asked to rise on this proposal to send delegations to the other towns, and every man and woman stood up. A petition is being drawn up asking James Mark, president of UMW District 2, to call a sympathy work stoppage of all miners in the area.

The 354 miners of the company towns of Force, Hollywood and Byrnedale have been idle since July 16. Dr. Betty Hayes resigned as company doctor because

of what she termed "intolerable sanitary conditions." The company has refused to meet with a committee of miners and Dr. Hayes and the men have refused to work the mines without a company doctor.

Dr. Hayes has been staying on taking care of patients as a private physician. She told the meeting she would stay for a year if necessary, until the company agreed to remedy the open drains that pollute the streets and wells with toilet sewage, and another company doctor acceptable to the men could be obtained.



Nearing Japan are two mighty American battleships, the Iowa (left) and the Missouri (right), as they steam ahead 100 feet from each other. This photo was radiocast from the Iowa to San Francisco in 15 minutes.

OPA Says Rent Lid Here Stays Till June

OPA ceilings on city rents will stay at least until June 30, 1946, Acting Regional OPA Administrator Leo P. Gentner announced yesterday. Rent control, he said will remain in effect as long as the last act creating OPA remains. After June 30, 1946, OPA expiration date, "it's up to Congress," he said.

The administrator pointed out that many landlords had refused to sign or renew leases starting Sept. 30, in the false hope that rent controls would be lifted.

Meat rationing, he said will go on for "perhaps 60 or 90 days," and

shoe rationing for "three or more months."

Speaking at an OPA district directors meeting in the Empire State Building, he gave assurance that jobless workers, veterans and victims of shrunken pay envelopes should not feel "jittery or scared to death" lest controls be lifted too soon.

"OPA's toughest job, one that might be called the last roundup" is to prevent inflation, he said. Pointing out that 4,200,000 families live in this area, he added, "I want to make clear to these people that we intend to protect them. We do not intend to relax controls and let prices go sky-high."

Gentner predicted that controls on passenger tires would keep on for four to six months, and that oils, fats and sugar would be rationed "probably to the end of this fiscal year, June 30, 1946."

Franz Werfel Dies In California

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Aug. 27.—Franz Werfel, 54, refugee author who fled the Nazis from Austria to Paris and finally California, died last night of a heart ailment. Author of 35 books, he became well known in the United States when his novel, Song of Bernadette, was made into a motion picture.

Negro GIs Slighted in Army Films

Miss Thelma Dale, acting executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, charged yesterday that the War Department was keeping the Negro soldier from the film as well as from the radio.

While the wires leading into the War Department were still burning with protests over its cancelling The Glass, written by Cpl. Arnold Perl for the "Assignment Home" series featured by the Columbia Broadcasting Co., the Daily Worker learned yesterday that Honorable Discharge and Diary of a Sergeant, film shorts shown at the 135 St. branch Public Library last Thursday night, almost totally ignored the Negro GI.

Members of the audience protested, the Daily Worker learned, that neither film gave more than a fleeting glimpse of a Negro soldier, although both were exhaustive in their discussions of what the ex-service man should do in making use of all aids offered by the War Department.

The white officers and the Negro enlisted man in charge of the films at the library showing were asked to explain why the Negro GI, returning, for instance, to the South, was not shown adjusting himself to his community after months or years in the Army. The audience wished especially to know why the only Negro in one of the films was blissfully asleep among alert white soldiers in a railway car.

The officers replied that no "disrespect" was intended.

"This neglecting the Negro soldier is particularly unfortunate, in view of the fact that the Negro ex-serviceman has special problems," Miss Dale said. "Despite the fact that the officers in charge of the show tried to smooth over ruffled feelings by saying that the Army treats Negro and white soldiers alike, we know that it simply is not true."

She said the people had a right to know whether the Negro GI in the South would get the same benefits under the GI Bill of Rights as the white ex-soldier. Though the films were supposed to explain those benefits, she said, she was as much in the dark before as after, as far as the Negro veteran's treatment in the South is concerned.

V-J Celebrations Cut Coal Output

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UP).—The nation's victory celebrations seriously curtailed coal production, the solid fuels administration said today.

During the week ending Aug. 18, soft coal production fell to 6,920,000 tons, 40 per cent below the preceding week. The output of Pennsylvania anthracite was estimated at 495,000 tons, about 58 per cent less than the previous week's production.

Potash Calls for Huge Turnout At Job Rally Tomorrow

Irving Potash, manager of the Furriers Joint Council of New York, CIO, yesterday appealed to all fur workers in the city to take part in the Rally for Peacetime Jobs, tomorrow afternoon.

The rally, sponsored by the Greater New York CIO, will be held in Madison Square Park, 23 St. and Madison Ave., at 4:30 p.m., Wednesday, Aug. 30.

Potash pointed out that fur workers' jobs were directly tied to the fate of all American workers and their destiny. If millions of workers become unemployed, he declared, the market for furs and other products will collapse.

"To protect their own jobs, their homes, their livelihoods, fur

workers must take part in Wednesday's CIO rally," Mr. Potash said yesterday. "Our membership has always been among the first to recognize the power of labor unity and labor solidarity. Every fur worker must stop at 4:30 sharp and meet the other fur workers and the rest of CIO's membership in New York at Madison Square Park on Wednesday."

Emphasizing the necessity for this rally, Mr. Potash declared that "CIO demands must be backed by action and Wednesday's rally must be New York's answer."

"We must have action to pass the Full Employment Bill, to increase unemployed benefits, to start Federal projects, provide severance pay for laid off workers, reduce taxes on low incomes, raise wages and government operation of shut down plants," he said.



POTASH

Mystery Group Here in Petain Plea

BY HELEN SIMON

An air of secrecy pervades the little office at 7 E. 40 St., headquarters of the American Committee to Free Petain. This committee made its New York appearance yesterday with an expensive full-length three column advertisement in the Daily News.

The ad—an appeal to General DeGaulle to "Free Petain—once Idol of France, now Martyr"—was signed by George

Edward Rutherford, director. The committee's office in Room 810, belongs to John A. Schaefer, who defines himself as a publicist.

But all other members, according to Schaefer, do not wish to have their names divulged. "Many people have businesses they fear may be affected." A thin man in the corner who pitched into the conversation now and then remained carefully anonymous. Even the name of

someone who presented the appeal to DeGaulle at yesterday's Waldorf Astoria luncheon was undisclosed.

Does the committee need money? No, Schaefer said, it has no intention of soliciting funds publicly.

NO PLANS

Does it want volunteer help to carry on its future activities? It has no plans at present.

It does intend to carry the appeal into France, however. How? Through interested persons. Anonymous, of course. (The businessman's angle again). Schaefer, a smooth-looking, ruddy-cheeked man, described the appeal as "dignified and essentially complimentary" to De Gaulle. But he quoted approvingly from a letter received from a Washington admirer after the ad was carried there in the Post and the Evening Star. The writer referred to De Gaulle's "communistic

government, a term the General might not like.

IGNORE COLLABORATION

The committee's shy backers pay no heed to Petain's long collaboration with Hitler and the fascist Cagoulards. They avoid mention of the myriad Frenchmen sent by Vichy to do slave labor in Germany. They don't speak of the tens of thousands of patriots handed over to the Gestapo for execution.

Their ad makes much of Petain's World War I record, his age, the villainy of the witnesses called to testify against him and the fact that France had judged him guilty before the trial began.

After soft-soaping de Gaulle

("your counsel was ignored," "your efforts to keep France in the war stirred the admiration of Americans") the ad strikes its keynote:

"We, who are of French ancestry in America know that communism is rampant in the land of our origin . . . The only French newspaper which found fault with you, General De Gaulle, for commuting his (Petain's) sentence, was the communistic publication, known, paradoxically, as L'Humanite."

The committee—so proud of its handiwork and sure of support from the French people that it prefers to remain anonymous—climaxes "in the name of justice and the honor of France" with an appeal to free the traitor-marshal.

Soviets Took 438,000 Japanese

LONDON, Aug. 27 (UP).—Moscow Radio reported tonight that Japanese suicide garrisons were refusing to surrender to Soviet troops in the Far East despite the capitulation of Kwantung Army forces, totaling some 438,000 men.

LONDON, Aug. 27 (UP).—Soviet troops have accepted surrender of an additional 30,000 Japanese officers and men to run their total prisoner bag to 438,000, the Soviet communique announced tonight in reporting no changes on the Manchurian fronts.

The communique, broadcast by Moscow radio, said the surrender of Japanese units and formations continues. The 30,000 new prisoners were taken during Sunday's operations.

Only Khabarovsk radio referred to Soviet activities in Manchuria. It instructed Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky's Far Eastern armies to conduct themselves as "foreigners" on sovereign Chinese soil.

The instruction followed reading of the new Soviet-Chinese treaty to all troops over Khabarovsk radio.

"The Red Army and our Pacific Fleet swept the Japanese out of Manchuria with an iron broom and forced Japan to capitulate to the Allies," Khabarovsk said.

"Manchuria has been liberated by our arms in the same way as Poland, Finland, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Austria," the broadcast said. "Today, all peace-loving peoples of the world hail you as the army which has restored historic justice in the Far East."

US Informed on Sino-Soviet Pact

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UP).—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes revealed today that the United States was kept informed about recent deliberations in Moscow which resulted in the new Soviet-Chinese treaty of friendship.

Asked to comment on the new treaty, Byrnes said:

"I believe that the new treaty between the National Government of the Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the accompanying agreements constitute an important step forward in the relations between China and the Soviet Union.

"We were kept informed of the progress of the deliberations in Moscow and we welcome this development as a practical example of the continuing unity and mutual helpfulness which should characterize the acts of members of the United Nations in peace as well as in war."

U. S. Fleet Anchored in Sagami Bay, First Planes Due to Land Today

(Continued from Page 1)



The U.S. fleet is anchored in Sagami Bay (1) south of Tokyo, ready for its occupation role. After U.S. transport planes land at Atsugi (2) marines and sailors will land at Yokosuka (3).

1. U. S. planes take off shortly after dawn from Okinawa to land on Atsugi airdrome and prepare for the main airborne landing forces.

2. Third Fleet may enter Tokyo Bay at any time.

3. MacArthur and his Manila headquarters leave at an unspecified hour for Japan, probably waiting one day at Okinawa.

4. First big occupation force lands in Japan Thursday—air borne troops at Atsugi, marines and naval combat units at Yokosuka. MacArthur arrives and sets up headquarters at Hirohito's summer palace.

5. Eighth Army troops land at Yokohama and Tateyama Saturday.

Japanese Attack British in Burma

RANGOON, Burma, Aug. 27 (UP).

Japanese troops, angered by the Allied refusal to provide them with food, opened fire on British forces in the Shwegyin area, 90 miles north of Rangoon, on the eve of enemy capitulation throughout the entire southeast Asia war theater, it was disclosed today.

Despite the Japanese assault, preparations went ahead for the signing of the preliminary surrender agreement. Japanese envoys were scheduled to sign the documents ending hostilities at 11:30 p.m. tonight (9:30 a.m. Monday, EWT) in

the brilliantly-lighted ballroom of the Rangoon government house.

'Butcher of Bataan' Ready to Surrender

MANILA, Aug. 27 (UP).—Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, the "Butcher of Bataan," who boasted he would dictate terms to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, has offered to surrender the Japanese forces in the Philippines when he gets Tokyo's permission to do so.

A Japanese captain late last night delivered a note from Yamashita to Maj. Gen. William H. Gill, commander of the 32d Infantry Division, in which "The Butcher," now reduced to guerilla status, said he had obeyed a Tokyo order to cease hostilities and was awaiting authorization to begin surrender negotiations.

Diet to Explain

Japan's Surrender

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27 (UP).—Premier Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni announced today that an extraordinary session of the Japanese Diet would be held Sept. 4 and 5 to explain to the nation why Japan surrendered to the Allies.

At the same time Tokyo radio introduced the word "surrender" to its audience in greater East Asia, giving a typical Japanese explanation of the term which for the past 3,000 years has been synonymous with death in enemy military terminology.

Hungary Grants Newsmen Entry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UP).—The State Department revealed today that "blanket authority" has been given for accredited American war correspondents to enter Hungary.

The department announced that it had received a telegram from the American political representative in Budapest, H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, stating that clearance has been granted for the immediate entry of six American correspondents who previously had filed applications. Those correspondents are representatives of the United Press, International News Service, Associated Press, Chicago Tribune, the Christian Science Monitor, and of PM and The Nation.

The information received from Schoenfeld, however, the department said, indicated that any accredited American war correspondent would be able to get immediate clearance.

Yenan Urges Democratic Coalition to Rebuild China

A Yen-an broadcast, recorded yesterday by the Federal Communications Commission, proposed a six point program of emergency measures, including a coalition government, to lay the foundation for China's reconstruction.

The broadcast emphasized that the Communists realize that China must "consolidate internal unity, promote democracy, bring peace to the war-ravaged people" and promote cooperation with the Allies.

The program asked that the Central (Chungking) government:

1. Recognize a popularly elected government "so as immediately to realize peace and avert civil war."
2. Allocate areas where Chinese armies may receive Japanese surrenders "in accordance with justice."
3. Severely punish traitors and disband puppet troops.
4. Reorganize troops and speed demobilization; relieve refugees and lighten taxes.
5. Recognize legal status of all

Hurley Off to Accompany Mao

CHUNGKING, Aug. 27 (UP).—U. S. Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley left today for Communist headquarters at Yen-an to accompany Communist leader Mao Tse-tung back here for conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Hurley said in a statement before leaving that "I am going to Yen-an with the consent and full approval of the Generalissimo and on invitation from Mao Tse-tung. I shall accompany Mao Tse-tung and his party to Chungking, where they will enter direct negotiations with the Generalissimo and the National Government."

parties and groups; repeal all laws hampering freedom of assembly, association, speech and publication; liquidate secret political groups and release political prisoners.

6. Immediately call a conference of all parties, groups and non-party representatives to discuss postwar questions; frame a democratic administrative program; establish a democratic coalition government and prepare for a national assembly through "free and unrestricted universal suffrage."

The declaration said that the

Communist Party was willing to come to an agreement with the Kuomintang and other democratic parties and groups in China in order to realize the principles of Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic.

The New China Daily, Communist newspaper in Chungking in the first Communist reaction to the Sino-Soviet treaty, expressed full support of the pact and said, "We need a united and democratic China through hard-working people and dignified government."

FCC Yields, Big Broadcasters Race to Sew Up New FM Field

By EUGENE KONECKY

Revised rules for FM broadcasting announced Saturday by Chairman Paul Porter of the Federal Communications Commission indicate the FCC has yielded to strong pressure by standard (AM) commercial broadcasters.

This evidence is revealed in the FCC's failure to maintain two important rules to which it had previously adhered despite opposition of powerful independent and network AM owners and managements: first, the rule requiring a minimum of two hours true (independent) FM programming on FM stations owned by AM broadcasters; second, the rule prohibiting duplication of AM programs on FM stations.

The original position of the FCC under former chairman Fly was that FM broadcasting had as its principal function the introduction of a new type of radio service to the listening audience, based upon the special technical characteristics and new effects of FM radio.

MONOPOLY PLAN

AM broadcasters, however, desired merely to extend the present AM set-up into frequency modulation broadcasting. By such extension, the AM radio monopolists—formed around the four big networks—could preserve intact their \$100,000,000 capital invested in AM broadcasting. At the same time, they could jockey themselves into a favorable position in the FM field to restrict its natural, anti-monopoly features.

The altered position of the FCC may be ascribed, in part, to the influence which Columbia Broadcasting System executives effect upon the views of Chairman Paul Porter who was formerly associated with CBS in a legal capacity.

FIFTH NETWORK

The FCC's abandonment of the non-duplicating rule also reflects the views of William B. Lewis, prominent radio promoter and a chief figure in the attempt to organize a fifth network in broadcasting through the American Network, Inc., established in 1941 and dissolved in August, 1944.

The American Network—backed by the \$100,000,000 AM group—was forced to call off its FM network scheme when it ran into the dead-

end of the FCC's non-duplicating policy. They even attempted to break through this dead-end by demanding that the FCC revoke its duopoly order which prohibited single ownership of two or more stations in any community. In this they failed.

NEWSPAPERS INVOLVED

Mr. Lewis, and his associates, defeated in their aim to extend the AM radio monopoly into FM, searched around for a trusted group "to put up the money necessary to organize and establish a fifth network."

And they selected, to quote Mr. Lewis himself, "a group of powerful and wealthy newspaper publishers, who passed up radio in the early days, and have lived to regret it. Their newspapers are not going to miss the boat again; already, the FCC pending file is crammed with their applications for FM construction permits."

Mr. Lewis ended his statement with the hopeful prediction "that these newspapers will enter the FM field and will eventually form the nucleus for a fifth network..."

It is of great significance, in judging the reactionary character of this whole project, to note that, in his discussion, Mr. Lewis named The Reader's Digest as the model medium for the fifth network's style of audience appeal; and he named the Associated Press as the model organization after which the fifth network should pattern its own set-up. In blunt language a monopoly-type organization, as the Supreme Court has ruled it.

The idea has been repeatedly projected in these columns that the labor movement can and must serve as the nucleus of a progressive, labor-community national FM network.



One pilot died and another was saved when these two Navy fighter planes crashed in midair over Vella la Vella in the Solomons. The photo, taken immediately after the crash, shows the rescued pilot bailing out.

British Town In Tears as Negro GIs Go

Departure of four companies of Negro troops from Briston, England, was reported to have saddened many residents of the town, according to Pictorial, a British newspaper.

So deep were the friendships struck between Briston residents, including many English girls, that the townsfolk staged a touching farewell demonstration at the barracks prior to the Negro troops' departure.

Groups of girls waited outside the camp, shouting farewells, others cried, while the Negro troops stood behind barbed wire and sang "Don't Fence Me In," according to Pictorial.

Queried on the demonstration, U. S. Army Public Relations in London said the "matter was purely social and was not reported to us."

Bittner to Speak At Gary Job Rally

GARY, Ind., Aug. 27.—Van A. Bittner, assistant to President Philip Murray of the United Steel Workers of America, CIO, will be the principal speaker here Sunday afternoon, Sept. 2, at a mass demonstration and rally for speedy re-conversion and full employment.

Continuation of Child Care Program in State Up to Dewey

Continuation of the state's child care program awaits only a go-sign from Gov. Dewey, a memorandum of the state's child care committee disclosed today.

Dewey is holding the purse-strings permitting state funds to replace expiring federal funds after Oct. 31, 1945, the memorandum revealed.

If Dewey gives the go-sign, the state's 42 federally sponsored nurseries can continue until March 31, 1946, when state funds for child care projects expire. If he doesn't, the entire program will collapse in September or October.

HECK FAVORS CONTINUANCE

The memorandum was sent to chairmen of the 2 projects by Miss Elsie M. Bond, chairman of the State War Council's committee on child care. It points out that State Assembly Speaker Oswald D. Heck, responsible to the War Council for the nursery program, favors continuing the program until March 31, 1946. It adds that Heck and Dewey will confer early this week, probably today or tomorrow.

"If the Governor agrees with Mr. Heck's recommendations," the memo says, "the projects from which federal aid is withdrawn on Sept. 30 or Oct. 31 would be eligible to receive State aid on the same basis as New York City." For New York City projects, which do not receive Latham (federal) funds, the state pays

one-third and meets the deficit if parents' fees cover less than the second third. Local funds cover the remaining third.

SHE IS HOPEFUL

Miss Bond expressed herself in the memo as being "very hopeful" that Dewey would agree with Heck's recommendations. But organizations are not taking chances on this week's meeting and are wiring Dewey to continue the program.

Even if Dewey agrees to extend the program until March 31, 1946, the future of state child care is still in jeopardy. Since deadlines won't solve the long range problem, organizations like the Teachers Union, the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime, and others have urged that the nursery program be incorporated into the school system.

Teachers Ask Dewey Continue Program

The CIO Teachers Union yesterday called on Gov. Dewey to keep the state's child care program going.

"It is imperative," the union told Dewey, "that the state use a small part of its huge surplus to expand the network of child care centers and to take steps to have them incorporated as a regular feature of our public school system. Our children are worth at least a small fraction of expenditures you plan to lavish on road building."

The union pointed out that thousands of women who must continue to work face the double danger of unemployment and lack of care for their children if nursery schools are shut down.

Negro Files Slander Suit in 'Rape' Frameup

By EUGENE GORDON

A Negro of Portsmouth, Va., has shocked the South by filing a suit for \$10,000 against a white Portsmouth businessman and a white woman who had brought charges of "rape" and "robbery," against him.

The slander suit is being brought under section 5781 of the Virginia Code. It charges that the woman, Betty Dotson, on July 15 accused Watts of attempting to rape her and of robbing her of her pocketbook containing money.

Watts said that, driving in his car from his place of business, Watts Open Air Market, 3001 High St., with several hundred dollars from the day's sales, he first passed and

then was pursued by an automobile on the old Suffolk Boulevard. Fearing he would be robbed he sped to his home at Hodges Ferry, where, entering his yard, he was followed by the other car.

PURSUED WATTS

The white man at the wheel asked Watts whether he knew "this woman." The Dotson woman sat in the car beside Yeates. Watts, impatient, went inside and closed the door.

The Watts household was aroused just before daybreak by policemen from Norfolk and Nansemond counties who, accompanied by Yeates and the woman, questioned the attorney. The officers told Watts that the woman had charged him with attempting to rape her and of robbing her a lane just off the boulevard.

The officers and the couple left the Watts home without making an arrest. The Negro attorney was later notified that the police had dropped the case.

Charging that the white couple had made statements calculated to bring him "into public infamy, scandal and disgrace," Watts told the Negro press:

"I intend to push this thing to the utmost. I am not thinking so much of myself. I am thinking of others who are sometimes put in jail on false charges, of this nature and who are not in a position to prove their innocence."

Citizenship Denied German For Anti-Semitic, Anti-Negro Bias

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The U. S. Immigration Bureau has opposed granting final citizenship papers to a 64 year old German on the grounds that he is anti-Semitic and anti-Negro.

He is Frank Martin Eckelman, a U-boat commander in World War I, resident here since 1937. His case, the first of its kind known here, came up last week in Federal Court.

Judge J. Cullen Ganey took it under advisement after George P. Halberstadt, examiner for the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service produced witnesses who testified that Eckelman, while never voicing full approval of the Hitler regime, agreed with his persecution of the Jews. Judge Ganey said the courts generally follow the recommendation of the naturalization examiner, and that anti-racial feeling is close to the borderline for denying citizenship. Immigration authorities quoted Eckelman as declaring: "Hitler did a good job in driving the Jews out of Germany,

and the United States should drive them out too, and put all the Negroes on an island."

DENIES PREJUDICE

Eckelman, who inherited the titles of Count de Bau and Prince de Deals and a \$200,000 estate which he said he abandoned when he left Germany in 1937, denied holding racial prejudices. He claimed that he had served 25 days in jail in Germany in 1936 for hiding a Jewish movie producer, and had gone into business with a Jew in Philadelphia in 1941.

A number of witnesses, including prominent business men, testified for Eckelman. Among the witnesses against him were workers who had been under Eckelman when he was chief engineer at St. Luke's and Children's Hospital in 1939. One of them, George Zwald, said he quit his job in disgust because Eckelman praised Hitler's treatment of the Jews and because "he assumed a militaristic manner, stomped about like a commander, and insisted that everybody snap to attention, click their heels, and salute him."

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Union Blocks Layoff of 2,000

Thomas Sees Detroit Reemployment Slow

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, refused here today to make any Pollyanna prediction for reemployment in the big auto center.

Admitting that according to partial estimates some 65 percent of the jobs which have evaporated since Aug. 13 might be available again, Thomas warned that this means a good deal less than it may sound.

"Jobs must be provided in the meantime for tens of thousands of servicemen with prior claims to employment who will be returning to this city," the auto leader pointed out.

BLASTS CONGRESS

Thomas blasted Congress as being directly responsible for the layoffs that are sweeping the country.

"Profits, security and high prices have been guaranteed industry," he said cryptically, "but Congress went on vacation without action to meet a single one of the human problems of reconversion."

200,000 OUT

A UAW survey, Thomas said, indicated that while 160,000 auto workers have been laid off in Detroit since the Japanese surrender news broke, well over 200,000 workers have been cut off payrolls by all Detroit industry with greater unemployment looming in the very near future.

"What we need in Detroit and in the country is full realization of the economic catastrophe facing us and action adequate to meet that crisis," Thomas said. "Too many people have forgotten that the end product of impoverishment to workers is economic crisis to the whole country."

Thomas estimated that 50,000 women and 35,000 Negroes had been among the first to be laid off in Detroit plants.

Among the plants listing large

Joint Job Rally In Camden Area

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 27.—AFL-CIO-Railroad Brotherhoods are jointly sponsoring today, Tuesday, the biggest job rally the Delaware River industrial area has ever planned.

Tuesday has been proclaimed Full Employment Day by the mayor's office. Streets are being roped off, 40,000 workers plan to march from RCA, N. Y. Ship, Campbell's Soup and other shops, to City Hall Plaza. They will be joined by the rest of the city and by delegations from Sun Ship, Cramps and other plants from the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware.

Most Camden business is expected to shut down during the rally. Sam Goldberg, international representative of the CIO Electrical Workers, heads the job rally committee on which AFL, CIO unions throughout the area are represented. Leaflets and posters all over the city are demanding that Congress pass reconversion legislation immediately.

A NAM attack on the job rally as a "circus stunt" by William Radebaugh, executive secretary of the South Jersey Manufacturers Association was denounced Monday by Frank Hartman, president of the AFL Central Labor Union and Joan Fabian, president of the CIO Council.

Shipbuilders Win New Paid Holiday

Special to the Daily Worker

CAMDEN, Aug. 27.—FDR's birthday will be a full paid holiday next January 30 for CIO shipbuilders at the John H. Mathis Shipbuilding Co. yard. Joseph McCann, executive secretary of Local 58, and chairman of the South Jersey PAC, announced that his union was the first in the country to win the demand in their new contract, along with the union shop and a number of other gains.

AFL, CIO in Union County, N. J., Agree on Joint Action for Jobs

Special to the Daily Worker

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 27.—AFL-CIO unity in the fight for jobs has taken shape in Union County and both labor groups in this area are cooperating to hold an All-Labor Congress Sept. 16, at Scott Hall in Elizabeth.

Last week the AFL Central Labor Union, representing all AFL locals in Union County, endorsed the Full Employment program of the Union County CIO Industrial Union Council, and voted to support the

drive to make Congress to act on the people's needs.

William H. Denman, vice president of the CLU, said that AFL leaders are in full agreement with the aims outlined by CIO leaders at the meeting last week.

Leaders of both CIO and AFL emphasized an immediate need for a united labor front so that working men and women may benefit from the full strength of all organizations in combatting unemployment and lowered wages.

Steel Parley to Launch CIO Wage-Raise Drive

By CALVIN BROOK

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 27.—The Congress of Industrial Organizations served notice yesterday that its official drive for a general wage increase will begin on Sept. 11 at a conference of the United Steel Workers of America which will convene in this city.

This announcement was made by CIO President Philip Murray at a mass meeting of Homestead steel workers held at nearby West Field, Munhall, Pa. The meeting was one of several in this district sponsored by the Steel Workers Union. The Munhall meeting was attended by over 5,000 workers. A similar meeting was held on Pittsburgh's south side. Stating that "the little steel formula is dead for all practical purposes" Mr. Murray added "we will demand a substantial increase in wages."

\$13 WEEKLY CUT

Without going into specific figures, he said that the steel workers must be compensated for wages lost because of their return to a 40-hour week. He pointed out that an average Homestead steel worker is now getting \$13 less a week than during the war when he worked overtime. "Steel workers cannot take such a cut in income and live like decent human beings."

The CIO leader reported on his talks with President Truman and other Washington officials with whom he met last Thursday. "I told them that it is the direct responsibility of American industry to keep private and government owned plants in operation. However, if private industrialists cannot or are unwilling to operate these plants, the Government must step in and operate them."

NO DOLE

"All people able and willing to work must receive the opportunity to work. And we don't want WPA standards or the dole to come back. We want an opportunity for everyone to engage in profitable work at high wages."

Speaking in favor of the full employment bill, Mr. Murray declared that "the problem in the United States is this: There is too much

money hidden in the locked boxes of big corporations. There it rots and jellies away and clogs the circulatory movement of our economic life. We must see to it that this money gets out of the big corporation lockers."

Accusing Congress of being "derelict" in its duty, Mr. Murray declared that "we are going to see to it that the politicians be reminded of all this in the coming political campaigns."

POLITICIANS ON SPOT

Speaking directly to a group of politicians of both parties who are up for re-election and who crowded the speakers platform, he said "You must be either for full employment or against it, and labor will find out who is for it and who is against it."

He also urged the speedy enactment of the \$25 a week unemployment compensation bill, a permanent FEPC, improved old age pensions and the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill.

American corporations have received their "guaranteed wage law" when Congress enacted a bill to compensate up to 85 percent of their profits for their eventual losses, he declared. "Well, we also want a guaranteed yearly wage and we are going to insist on this law. We will demand that the nation's industrial planning machinery be so constructed that it should provide for continuous all year employment."

Phila. Amusement Owners Get Warrants

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Three officials of the Woodside Park Amusement Center, charged with excluding Negroes from the swimming pool, have been served with warrants to appear in court Tuesday for violation of the state equal rights act. The warrants were sworn out after Arthur Huff Fauset, Negro educator, Philadelphia editor of Peoples Voice, and chairman of the United Peoples Action Committee, headed a group who were refused admission.

Big Westinghouse Rally Stops Abrupt Firings

By WALTER LOWENFELS

ESSINGTON, Pa., Aug. 27.—Westinghouse has a magnificent plant here, between Philadelphia and Chester. Its CIO Electrical Workers have done one of the war's outstanding production jobs, and sailors

over the five seas, with turbines from this plant, and soldiers too, know about it. Last week, for the first time in anybody's memory the workers shut down every machine in the plant for 24 hours, and every typewriter and adding machine, too, in a "right to work" demonstration. James Price, business agent of Local 107, told us how the solidarity of the 10,000 CIO members won a quick reconversion victory over what one of the workers called "an attempted Pearl Harbor."

"FURLOUGHS"

"Tuesday," said Mr. Price, "union officials were discussing the question of some 2,000 lay-offs which Westinghouse said were required during the next few months by cut-backs. Labor-management relations have been fairly good and the company had always talked over matters with the shop stewards. While we were talking with the shop stewards, and just as the 4 p.m. shift was breaking, we got word that 'furloughs' were being handed out. The next day the company said they had 'made mistakes' but the men felt the 2,000 lay-offs were suddenly on them."

"We want to keep as many people in the shop as possible until the reconversion program here gets underway and we can get wage adjustments. With 2,000 lay-offs suddenly to hit us, it would put our people out on the street psychologically as well as actually."

"The second shift left the plant, and work stopped. Still we could not get any agreement from the company. The night shift stayed out, and Wednesday, the morning shift joined. So did the office force, 1,500 of them. If anyone had an idea of a split between the shifts, or with the office workers, they were mistaken. Wednesday afternoon, there must have been 10,000 workers at a mass meeting we held in the ball park inside the plant grounds. The protest demonstration was for violation of union contracts, insufficient notice, and in general against the whole policy of government and industry in neglecting to prepare for reconversion."

"Meanwhile, the company had met with us. We proposed to the

mass meeting terms they had agreed on when they saw the solidarity of the union: Immediate reinstatement of the 2,000. Agreement to abide by three-day notice with pay for lay-offs, and willingness to try to absorb excess workers in other departments, and if necessary, go down to a four-day week in some departments; agreement to talk with shop stewards in each department before any further lay-offs. It was a big psychological as well as actual victory. The big job now is to get the whole membership behind the CIO campaign for reconversion legislation."

Jamestown AFL Gets WFTU Plea

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 27

(FP).—The Central Labor Council here defeated 13 to 9 a resolution urging the AFL executive council to reverse its opposition to the World Federation of Trade Unions and participate in the WFTU convention in Paris this September.

At the same meeting the council decided, with one opposing vote, to buy 100 copies of the pamphlet, One World of Labor, written by E.C. Courtney Ward of Dist. Council 6, Bro. of Painters, leader of an AFL committee for affiliation with the WFTU.

Fight for adoption of the resolution was led by Council Fin. Sec. Harry J. Hokanson, who as business agent of Painters Local 498, which adopted the resolution unanimously, introduced it at the council meeting. Hokanson and two other Jamestown labor leaders attended a meeting in Cleveland recently where the AFL committee for affiliation with the WFTU was formed.

Acheson Sworn In

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UP).—Dean Acheson was sworn in today as Undersecretary of State, succeeding Joseph C. Grew, who recently resigned.

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PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 30 East
13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin
4-7554. Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
President—Louis F. Budenz; Vice-President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Bohn

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Registered as second-class matter May 6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1979.

The Soviet-Chinese Treaty

THE treaty of alliance between China and the Soviet Union provides a new and powerful instrument for the maintenance of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific. Fully in line with the best traditions of Sino-Soviet relations as embodied by Sun Yat-Sen's policy of friendship with the Soviet Union, the treaty amounts to a repudiation of those tendencies in China and this country seeking to antagonize the two great neighboring nations of Asia. It is a heavy blow at the forces which hoped to profit from a serious rift among the Big Five arising out of China's internal crisis and the problems of the Japanese settlement. The treaty not only removes the ground from under these antagonistic elements, but brightens the prospects for peace in the Orient.

The kernel of the 30-year alliance is to be found in its provisions for joint action against the danger of a resurgent Japan. No separate negotiations are to be undertaken with Japan, and—mark this well!—no armistice or peace treaty is to be signed with any Japanese government which does not clearly repudiate all aggressive intentions. Besides pledging joint action against future Japanese aggression, the signatories agree to shun any alliance directed against either. In addition, the Soviet Union promises assistance to China in this undertaking and economic aid for the reconstruction.

Treaty Implemented

Six supplementary agreements implement the main treaty. Provisions for the joint ownership and management of the Manchurian railroads, for making Port Arthur a joint Sino-Soviet naval base, and for turning Dairen into a free port in order to fulfill the common security needs of China and the USSR in North China. The meticulous care to assure Chinese civilian administration in these areas and to safeguard the sovereignty of China, while meeting the authentic needs of security, should serve as an object lesson in democratic international diplomacy.

To avoid any misunderstanding as to the aims of the Soviet Union, full Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria is specifically assured, beginning immediately with the return of Chinese civilian administration even during the military occupation. The lie is given those who accused the Soviet Union of territorial ambitions in West China, by reiteration of Chinese sovereignty over Sinkiang. In recognizing the right of the Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia) to independence, China records an established reality of the past two decades.

The attempt of various newspaper and radio commentators to interpret the treaty as a rebuff to the Communists and democrats of China is fantastic. The "non-interference" clause in the treaty and in the supplementary agreements is in line with traditional and current Soviet policy, whether in Asia or Europe. What some of these commentators are trying to do is to use the treaty, which is a great weapon for the unity and sovereignty of China, against the democratic and unity forces within China.

China's Sovereignty

In recognizing the authority of the National Government of China and its representatives the Soviet Union is not taking sides with Chiang Kai-shek against Mao Tse-tung. The principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of China re-emphasizes that. But what the Soviet Union does do is to underscore its full respect for the sovereignty of China, repudiating once and for all the attempt of reactionaries and anti-Soviet elements to provoke civil war and Soviet-American antagonism by raising the bogey of "Red Imperialism" in Asia.

What many commentators fail to see is that the treaty is an effective weapon against those imperialist and reactionary circles that now, after the defeat of Japan, would like to see Japanese imperialism preserved as the watchdog of the Far East. The treaty is directed against that danger. It is therefore a great contribution to democracy and peace in Asia.

Needless to say, the treaty does not solve the internal Chinese crisis, which remains grave. A democratic and unified China will provide the best guarantee for the observance of the treaty, and will permit China to play its appropriate role in maintaining world security. But the treaty does provide an important impetus to all the democratic forces of China to prevent civil war, to replace the one-party dictatorship with a democratic coalition government, and to adopt the principles of Sun Yat-sen in the domestic as in the international sphere.

As far as our own government is concerned, the Soviet Union has set an example of "non-interference" and respect for China's sovereignty which we can well afford to follow. The last pretext for supporting Chiang's civil war policies has been removed.

LABOR TAKES ITS STAND



Ruin of Berlin, Nest of Aggressors, Completed Great Historic Cycle

By EUGENE TARLE

Member, Academy of Sciences
of the USSR

MOSCOW.

It has come to pass. The circle is complete. Destiny has brought down the verdict on the 75 years of the German military and diplomatic rape of Europe. Now Berlin lies in ruins at the feet of its conquerors.

Not only for 75 years, however, but for more than 200 has Berlin guided the creation of a bandit camp in the heart of Europe; it pursued this aim consistently, undeterred even by the gravest setbacks.

"Brandenburg got its grandeur from Berlin, Prussia got its grandeur from Brandenburg, and Germany got its grandeur from Prussia"; Felix Lampe, enthusiastic historian of the German capital, wrote in 1909.

All the leading German historians of varying political trends and outlooks were agreed that Berlin was not only the center for the massing of Prussia's armed might but also its spiritual capital; here the idea of a victorious march on Europe was conceived, and here each succeeding generation grew increasingly confident of its materialization.

Against whom was this incursion, which was to crown the historic edifice of Prussianism, to be directed? Surely not against one's nearest neighbors, not against Denmark or Austria. Not yet against France, in whose plunder and humiliation Bismarck took such delight. No, a decade and a half after the empire was created Bismarck was old and out of the running. "The old man does not understand"—"der Alte versteht es nicht"—was first whispered and later declared outright in the leading business, manufacturing and military circles long before Bismarck was suddenly and unceremoniously ousted from the court chancellery.

BISMARCK'S ERROR

What exactly was it that "der Alte" did not understand? He did not understand that Prussianism, which had served him so long and so faithfully in the organization of dashing and successful raids on his three neighbors, was not a passing phenomenon, that Berlin had not become the capital of a mighty empire merely to content itself with that role. Bismarck forgot what the famous Mirabeau had said about war being the national industry of Prussia, and of course he had

never even heard of the observation made by our own great writer Saltykov-Shchedrin to the effect that "Berlin was made for manslaughter."

Bismarck thought it possible to bring up whole generations on the faith that "might marches ahead of right," and that "empires are built on blood and iron," and then suddenly to draw the line and convince victorious Berlin that she must refrain from further dangerous adventures in the sphere of conquest. Yes, his ill-wishers who drove him out of the Wilhelmstrasse were quite right: the old man did not understand that military, diplomatic and industrial Berlin regarded the three successful incursions not as something completed but as the beginning of a new era of conquest.

GERMAN AIMS

The formula about Berlin having given its grandeur to Brandenburg, Brandenburg to Prussia, and Prussia taking possession of all Germany, had to be logically supplemented by one more final link—through Germany Berlin sets itself the aim of taking possession of Europe, of Russia, of capturing two continents and gaining a firm foothold on two oceans.

No matter that slight unpleasantness occurred on the long historical path, that in August, 1760, the Russians were in Berlin, that in October 1806 the Berlin town councillors, unable to get close enough to Napoleon's hand, respectfully kissed the mare on which he rode into the Prussian capital. Who is insured against reverses on the long and thorny path of deliberate plunder raised to a state theory, to the principal goal of a country's political being?

But all these annoying and embarrassing memories were forgotten. The triumph of 1870-71, the victory of Sedan, the formation of the empire, compensated for everything. "In our Berlin, in Berlin of the Sedan victory, we were told that, we were the salt

of the earth and we believed it!"—"Man sagte uns wir seien Salz der Erde neberhaupt, und wir haben es geglaubt!"—exclaims the Berlin poet.

And so the new imperialist Germany sought to take possession of "two oceans and two continents." Again it was Berlin that led her forward to this achievement.

SWIFT ADVANCE

How splendidly, how smoothly, easily and painlessly it all began! How swiftly did Guderian's tanks reach the shore of one of the coveted oceans—the Atlantic! True, in the case of the other—the Pacific—there occurred a regrettable delay, but after all one could afford to wait. In the meantime Berlin basked in her own glory. I can never forget an article I read about Berlin of that period in some Swiss-German newspaper in the autumn of 1941—as is known, some Swiss can sometimes be as enthusiastic Berliners as the Berliners themselves.

"In the morning the Berliner is awakened by a knock on the door," gushed the author of that article. "It is the postman; outside stands a truckload of parcels. 'Send someone to get your things, please hurry!' he urges. Outside every Berlin house on all streets stand mail cars loaded with parcels from France, from the Balkans, from Norway, from Denmark, from Holland, from Greece, and especially, most especially, from Russia!"

Unfortunately I cannot remember this triumphant article in full. I can only recall that it was filled from beginning to end with a bubbling and sincere enthusiasm for those carloads of parcels, and ended with the fervent remark: "Yes, Berlin has deserved these parcels! For who but Berlin led the German people along the direct path toward them!"

THE CLIMAX

Without this solemn apotheosis (Continued on Page 7)

—Worth Repeating—

HELLO, WISCONSIN, column of William T. Evjue, editor of the Madison Capital Times, says of Brynes and Bevin in its issue of Aug. 21: Neither our highly indignant Secretary of State nor the British counterpart had any word of condemnation for the British policy in Greece, an out-and-out policy of repression of democratic elements, a policy which pleased Fascist sympathizers in power and in persecuting and imprisoning those who fought to liberate Greece from the Nazis. . . . Is it possible that the British Labor government is already being browbeaten by international imperialists and is betraying the principles on the basis of which it was ushered into power by the people of Britain?

Your Home Town

NOW that the City Fathers are talking in terms of a one billion subway extension program, it's also appropriate to start thinking about scrapping some of our archaic street car lines. Most New Yorkers, civic minded as they are, are under the erroneous impression that the street car lines are sort of an appendage to the subways which are owned and operated by the city. That impression grew after the unification of the transit system several years back. But it's not true. Surface cars and buses are completely outside city control and are privately owned.

For a city of this size, with all its greatness in population and municipal conveniences, the street cars, especially those ancient Toon-ervilles which run crosstown from the East River on 42 St., to the North River, and the crosstown 59 St. line, are owned and operated by the Third Ave. Transit System and if you want to go slightly nuts someday when you are in a hurry to ride crosstown, I recommend that you take one of those ancient bumpy vehicles.

I have several times missed catching a train over on the Weehauken side because of the snail-like slowness of those red-colored ja-



by John Meldon

lopes which run to the North River ferry. And it seems as though the veteran conductors who operate them have become soured on life. None of their customers are ever satisfied and there is an argument between motorman and passenger on the average of one to every block. I suppose the motormen have become soured by watching the midtown world swirling around them—fast taxis, streamlined cars and streaming crowds—while their ancient cars creep, creak and crawl.

CONSIDERING the hugeness of this city, the existence of the crosstown cars is indeed an anachronism. I am sure that if the city owned them they would have long ago scrapped them without bothering to ask a price for the junk. However, a bunch of profit hungry gents who parade under the name of the Third Avenue Transit Co., own the 42 and 59 St. lines and the story has gotten around that right before the war they were preparing to rip up the tracks and put in motorcoaches. They actually imported a bunch of motorcoaches just prior to Pearl Harbor when the Navy moved in and took them over. The Third Avenue Transit board of directors leaned back with a collective grin when that happened and the old cars remained in operation.

All About Those Crosstown Trolleys

THERE are 15 privately owned bus and street car lines in and around the city, and with the exception of the modernized Brooklyn cars, the equipment in the main is pretty lousy. Cities like Philadelphia, Cleveland and generally throughout the Midwest have it all over New York in the speed, comfort and equipment of their transit systems. Privately owned lines in New York are the Third Ave. Transit Company; the New York Omnibus Corp., Fifth Ave. Coach Co., East Side and Comp. Omnibus; Queens - Nassau Transit Lines; Bee Line, Inc.; Yonkers Bus Co.; Steinway Omnibus Corp.; Jamaica Buses, Inc.; Avenue B and East Broadway Transit Co.; Bernacchia Brothers Buses; Club Transportation Co.; Long Beach Bus Co.; Utility Lines, Inc., and the Rockville Center Bus Corp.

For a long time the CIO Transport Workers Union has been trying to help the city in its planning and operation of transit lines, privately owned and city operated. Some of the private companies cooperate with the union, but the city, through its reactionary-minded Board of Transportation, spends most of its time fighting the union. And our friend Butch LaGuardia has not helped make the situation any better. For a friend of labor, he has a hell of a way of showing it whenever he deals with the TWU.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Calls on AFL Members to Act

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:
As a member of the AFL, I would like to call the attention of my sisters and brothers of the AFL to the necessity for forcing the executive council to nominate delegates to participate officially in the September conference of the W. F. T. U. in Paris. We millions of AFL'ers cannot submit to such reactionary leaders. We should know that we are the bosses not them. There is no time to waste. We must act immediately.

R. R. C.

Suggestions On Our Paper

Pueblo, Colorado

Editor, Daily Worker:
You New Yorkers may prefer tabloid journalism as well as a tabloid form. But clean it up! separate news from exposes, and editorials and party documents from both. One need not forego agitation, but it's not news.

The bourgeois press stultifies by its very chaos; we aren't obliged to copy that. Leaders, not headlines, more legible type faces, topical division by pages so far as practicable.

No doubt we need a profusion of columnists, but we shan't succeed in providing the worker with thought if we do not provide him with what he has a nose for. An attentive record of the union and labor movement — incorporated as meat, not as garnish, FM's type of shopping guide; a carefully tabulated and selected radio schedule; sports with adequate coverage as well as wit and good intentions; the science, art, women's, children's and other special features well disentangled, and regular institutions. We might even pest pay Lili Abner's keep.

Sure, this is a large mouthful, and plenty of dreamers can be found to add the etc.'s. But we lack money. Our press is not self-sustaining. Well, one by one, our papers must be made so. Tough? Sure, but better to do it in 1945 than to lament, in 1950, our "oversight."

The above suggestion is merely a beginner: K. V.

They "Fall" For Hearst?

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:
It's simply amazing — how a certain number of the people fall for the papers of William Randolph Hearst. This man is deliberately injuring the hopes and homes of the people, and yet hundreds of thousands go out and subsidize Hearst's work against them by buying his papers.

An example: The latest Paul Mallon column in the New York Journal of Aug. 25 pans the Full Employment Bill — which would provide some stop-gap against joblessness and misery — and lauds the Ball-Burton-Hatch labor-smashing measure. Such scab-minded stuff is poured out in the Hearst press all the time, and yet good union men and women — whose homes are better off because of the higher wages and better conditions won by the unions — shell out to help the union-smashing Hearst keep on going. Explain it if you can!

WES WHITE.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Science Notebook

ON THE night of Nov. 14, 1943, of Guadalcanal there lay a Japanese battleship. It was a stormy night. Eight miles away was a ship of the American fleet. With the use of radar our ship with its second salvo sank the Japanese battleship in the blackness of the night, eight miles distant. It was radar that enabled another American warship to smash the Vichy boat Jean Bart at Oran with one salvo from 26 miles away. The official British history of radar states "that Britain, left alone and seemingly defenseless after Dunkirk, was saved by her chain of radio-locators—the first operational system of radar used anywhere in the world," and they refer to it as their golden cockerel singing out warnings of approaching enemies.

Last week both the United States and British Governments unwrapped one of the war's great secrets—the story of radar, or radio detection and ranging. The spelling of radar is the same both forwards and backwards, which gives a clue to its scientific performance. All radar devices work on an echo principle.

Again as with the development of the atom-bomb, radar is the cooperative product of many scientists from many lands, financed



by Peter Stone

by huge governmental resources. Its early beginnings came in the 19th century when the German physicist Heinrich Hertz discovered that radio waves would be reflected from metal plates. Future discoveries had to wait for the advent of radio. About 1922 American scientists were intent upon improving radio reception, and tried to determine the altitude of the radio roof, that portion of the sky which acts as a mirror and reflects short waves back to the earth. They noticed that communication from a radio station was interrupted when a solid object moved into the path of the wave signals.

THIS started a systematic series of researches and not much later radio engineers discovered that even passing boats would interfere with reception of radio when sailing between a transmitter and receiver placed on opposite shores. When the instruments were both on the same shore it was found that the receiver picked up radio reflections from the passing boats, and by 1930 the Navy Department made experiment to detect the reflections from moving airplanes. Knowing the speed of the radio waves (about the velocity of light) it was possible to calculate

Radar Beginnings

the distance of the plane, by measuring the time interval that elapsed from sending the signal to its return.

In the early thirties the Japanese physicist Hidetsugu Yagi developed better radar antennae (aerials) which our Navy called Yagis and in 1935 the German Telefunken Company in Berlin revealed details about a mystery ray said to be capable of locating the position of aircraft through smoke, fog and cloud.

THERE were also reports that the Italians were experimenting with radio detection for military use. That our enemies were well-schooled in radar principles has long been known, and the first commando raids on the continent had the sole object of destroying such installations of the Nazis.

By 1936 the French had installed a simple radar system on the Normandie for detecting icebergs in the North Atlantic voyages. All these early experiments were crude affairs, lacking precision measurements. The great contribution of the British scientists working under the direction of Sir Watson Watt was the development of the electronic tube, called the magnetron. This tube made radar a precise scientific tool by utilizing the microwaves, which could detect by reflections objects as small as a submarine periscope.

(To be continued)

Ruin of Berlin Completed Historic Cycle

(Continued from Page 6)

of world plunder, without this inspired Swiss hymn to the Berlin mail cars loaded with stolen property, the poetic story of Berlin would be as incomplete as the poetic story of St. Petersburg without Pushkin's Bronze Horseman or the poetic story of Paris without Victor Hugo's Notre Dame de Paris.

In all justice to German imperialism, it must be admitted that it was consistent. In Berlin, in Berlin's traditions, in Berlin's ability to stop absolutely at nothing and what is most important, in its power to teach the same to others, the organizers of aggression found precisely what they needed.

All vells were removed, all restriction discarded. Bismarck with his slogan of might before right was naive. The British Colonel Minshall who in 1942 published his book, What To Do With Germany, was amazed at the moral corruption, the utter shamelessness which the new Hitlerite Berlin furnished Germany before leading her off to plunder. He was shaken by the depth of the moral degradation and he fully agreed with Lord Vansittart, who said that in no other country would it be conceivable for a noted pervert like Baldur von Schirach to be made the leader of the youth movement, or for a besotted crea-

ture like Ley to be placed at the head of the working class, NAZI VICES

Colonel Minshall added that the vices and perversions peculiar to other Nazi leaders, including the fuhrer himself were quite common in Germany. Goering's slogan proclaimed in Berlin, "I place my bet on the scoundrel," was most inspiring among the youth of the big towns. Goebbels noted approvingly in his radio broadcasts that "the Berlin youth is setting the pace for the young people throughout our vast fatherland."

"In the big centers the mind more easily sheds its old shackling prejudices" was the reply given on the eve of the war to an American journalist in Berlin who delicately asked whether Berlin grammar school boys really enjoyed "hardening of the nervous system," for which they were taken to dungeons to watch prisoners being tortured.

Now the Red Army is putting an end to this age-old nest of infamy and evil, this odious temple of political and moral corruption, this headquarters of aggression where plans to convert entire nations into dumb beasts of burden were hatched, matured, organized and carried out.

Stalin's heroes are stamping out the fascist reptile in its nest. The Red Army and the troops of the

Allies have won a great victory. They will not stop until they have rooted out and crushed the monster of Hitlerism. They will be ever wary, because they know full well that Berlin is not only a city, it is the very soul of Prussianism, the symbol of aggression, and that until Prussianism is annihilated victory can never be complete.

THE SAGA IN SAGAMI BAY

By FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW

ABOARD THE BATTLESHIP IOWA IN SAGAMI BAY, Aug. 27 (UP).—Every gun on the Iowa was pointed at a dingy little Japanese destroyer hovering off our starboard.

It was Hat Uzakura, which brought 21 Japanese emissaries to a conference aboard Admiral William F. Halsey's flagship. Men stood at battle stations throughout the conference. They were ready to blow the Hat Uzakura from the water at the first sign of treachery.

We approached the shores of Japan this morning, the mighty Third Fleet, 400 ships strong, strung out for 100 miles. This show of sea power was met by a sorry remnant of Japan's Navy—one little destroyer.

We had been watching the coastline for an hour. Every man aboard was alert with the excite-

ment of approaching the heart of the beaten enemies' homeland when the signal sounded that the Hat Uzakura had been sighted. Within one minute all men on our ship were at their battle stations, guns mounted.

The U. S. Destroyer Nicholas broke from formation and approached the enemy ship. We saw Halsey's flagship, the Missouri, signal to the Nicholas and ask if the Japanese had depressed their guns as ordered.

The Nicholas said yes. We crowded the starboard rail to watch. The Nicholas launched a whaleboat flying the American flag. The loudspeaker told the men in the gun turrets what was happening.

"Now hear this," the speaker blared. "The whaleboat from the Nicholas is now on the way to the Japanese destroyer."

The men grinned. This was the moment they were waiting for.

West Indians Who Helped U. S. Victory Told 'Get Out'

Special to the Daily Worker

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27.—Five thousand West Indian Negro workers, imported for labor in Wisconsin industry and on farm during the war, have been given 5-day's notice to leave the country. The West Indian workers, some of whom come from Jamaica and others from the Barbados, are part of 52,000 who received a war-time admission to the United States and now are being deported abruptly.

The Sixth Ward Communist Club of Milwaukee, which organized a farewell for a number of these West Indian workers, issued a statement appealing for government consideration for these men who assisted our country well in the fight for victory.

THEY HELPED VICTORY

"Given the most menial jobs in the main," the statement said, "these workers patiently performed their labors, feeling that they were contributing to victory. Now the employers and the government have rudely ordered them to go, giving them only five days' notice. The feeling among these workers is

very bitter. Not only do they dread the future of unemployment and insecurity, but they feel that they should have been given some more time to make arrangements for leaving."

The cruelty of the government's order to the West Indian workers was emphasized in a description of the abrupt changes which the order made in their lives.

"Many of these workers formed attachments here that it is hard for them to break," the statement related. "Many married American girls. Some wish to remain for education and job training. Instead

they have been dismissed summarily with hardly a thank-you for their work. Many of them feel that a great country like ours ought to be able to solve its unemployment problem, to create full employment for all American workers, and also for workers in the colonial West Indian lands whose poverty arises from American and British imperialism."

Other places in the country which welcomed these workers while the labor shortage held and are expelling them rudely now that the war is over, include Camden, N. J., where the Campbell Soup Company appealed for 700 workers to unload trucks to replace West Indians who had been ordered to leave the country.

An Editorial

Argentine Developments

REPLACEMENT of Nelson Rockefeller by Spruille Braden as Assistant Secretary of State is a positive, even if belated and partial, response to the rapidly sharpening crisis in Argentina. The State Department shift will be generally regarded in Latin America as strengthening the hand of the pro-democratic forces fighting the Farrell-Peron dictatorship.

Through the resignation of Rockefeller the State Department openly confesses the complete fiasco of its Argentine policy. This policy, running its sorry course from Chapultepec through San Francisco, served no purpose but to frustrate the will of the democratic peoples of both hemispheres. At San Francisco the American delegation under Stettinius brazenly disregarded the objections of the Soviet Union and other nations to the inclusion of a fascist-dominated Argentina in the world security organization.

Since San Francisco, Mr. Stettinius has had to resign his post. So has Mexico's Foreign Minister Padilla, who carried the ball for our State Department. Mr. Rockefeller's exit rounds out the picture. It is not the Braden appointment that brings about the internal crisis in Argentina. On the contrary, the upsurge of Argentina's pro-democratic movement has exposed the bankruptcy of State Department policy and made expedient a personnel shift.

While Braden is identified with opposition to the Farrell-Peron dictatorship, he is also, like Rockefeller, identified with powerful monopolist interests in Latin America. We should therefore not be surprised if our neighbors view with suspicion the type of men we appoint to supervise Latin-American affairs. Nor should we be amazed to find demagogues taking advantage of such appointments to awaken hostility to the United States for their own purposes.

A good neighbor policy is more than promises. We shall not gain good neighbors by extracting their riches to benefit U. S. monopolists. We must repudiate fascist cliques. Our economic relations with the Latin American countries must be carried on with full regard to their actual needs and their sovereignty.

Famine Menaces Yugoslavia, Help Urgent

By JOHN GIBBONS
Wireless to the Daily Worker

BELGRADE, Aug. 27.—There is a serious shortage of food in Yugoslavia. In some of the western districts of the country, the shortage borders on famine. In the hotel where I was housed during my stay at Ljubljana a tasteless raspberry mixture took the place of tea or coffee at the breakfast table. There was neither butter nor margarine, and the vegetarian dinner was eaten without bread. The daily bread ration in Ljubljana is 150 grams per head. This very serious situation is relieved by the seasonal plenitude of vegetables and fruit.

In the western regions—which were the main arena of the liberation war—one in every four peasant homes is destroyed. Successive raids by the Germans and Quisling forces practically denuded the countryside of livestock. Because of the chronic malnutrition there had been an appalling increase in tuberculosis and infantile mortality.

In Voevodina, northeastern Yugoslavia, the great wheat belt of the country, this year's wheat harvest will be but half the normal yield. A remarkable drive by Marshal Tito's government succeeded in bringing the area sown to maize up to prewar level, but the lack of fertilizer, tractors and draft animals to ensure good-quality ploughing means the yield will be much below normal.

SOVIETS SEND GRAIN

The government is diverting food to the stricken west from less damaged eastern areas. The USSR helped out with grain supplies and the UNRRA mission in Belgrade is doing everything possible to alleviate the sufferings of the hungry people.

Wilfred Johns, deputy chief of UNRRA in Belgrade, told me: "There are pockets of starvation. In the Likha district people are liv-

ing on grass. I fear people will die of hunger during the winter. Transport is Health Need No 1. We must have trucks."

According to Johns, of a minimum of 6,000 trucks required by September, but little more than 1,000 have been received so far. The Yugoslav government helped out by releasing 1,000 army trucks for UNRRA use.

"Given transport, could famine be averted in western Yugoslavia?" I asked Johns.

"Yes, I can safely say that if we get trucks," Johns replied, "we would be able to avert famine."

The position is that if UNRRA supplies now awaiting trucks at Dalmatian ports could be transported inland, thousands of lives would be saved during the coming winter.

According to all reports there are thousands of Allied Army trucks in Italy, only a short distance away. Now that the Far Eastern war is over, these trucks no longer are re-

quired for military needs. What is to prevent the transfer of several thousand to Yugoslavia?

The tragic irony of the situation is that it was western Yugoslavia who sheltered the partisans, who gave their sons and daughters to the partisan armies, who in the darkest days of the war in Europe tied down numerous German divisions. Now these people are suffering from hunger because of lack of transport.

Everyone I have talked to here—government leaders, church dignitaries, and ordinary citizens—feels that Yugoslavia merits help. They expect help.

LaGuardia to Start U.S.-Soviet Chess

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia will make the opening move for the American chess team which is taking on ten Soviet chess champions via radio over Labor Day Week-end in the first international sports event since 1939.

The American team will play from the Henry Hudson Hotel, 57th St. and Ninth Ave. in New York City before a large audience which will follow the games on giant illuminated chess boards that will record every move made in Moscow and New York.

Mayor La Guardia will officially open the match at 10 a. m., Saturday, Sept. 1, (5 p. m., Moscow time) and greet the American and Soviet players via radio.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Watch Tokyo Tricks—Pravda

Pravda's International Review warned the victorious powers to be on guard and "not for one minute trust the false and cunning maneuvers of the JAPANESE imperialists." Japan's ruling clique seeks to "shield war criminals from responsibility," the Soviet Communist paper declared, "to preserve and consolidate their cadres and staffs and their machinery, to spread still more widely their world outlook—in other words they intend to prepare revenge. . . . KOREANS are welcoming the Red Army enthusiastically, hanging out red flags. Front dispatches in the Soviet press tell of the establishment of self-government committees to rid the liberated areas of Japanese collaborationists. . . . Warehouses in Korea are found crammed with items like Russo-Japanese dictionaries and fur boots, showing the Japanese intended to penetrate Manchuria.

Spanish Communists and the part of the Socialist Party headed by Dr. Juan Negrin refused to participate in the new exile government of Premier Jose GIRAL. "The Communist Party," Giral said in a statement, "refused to collaborate and said it was disposed to enter only a government presided over by Dr. Negrin." . . . Cabinet members chosen by Giral are: Fernando de los Rios, Socialist; Alvaro de Albornoz, Left Republican; Manuel Torres Campaña, Union Republican; Manuel Irujo, Basque Nationalist Party; Jose Terradellas, Catalan Left Republican; Augusto Barria, Angel Osorio y Galdardo, Luis Jimenez de Asua, one representative of the National Confederation of Labor (CNT) still to be named, and Indalecio Prieto, General Confederation of Workers (UGT). . . . PRIETO heads a minority fraction of the Socialist Party and earned considerable

unpopularity because, as holder of government funds, he wielded his influence against Republican unity.

A limited amnesty was adopted by Admiral Petros Voulgaris' GREEK government, following Prime Minister Bevin's appeal. However those charged with felonies punishable by death or life imprisonment are not included—and there's no telling how many are in that category of the 30,000 patriots still in jail. . . . EAM's central committee will abstain from registering for the Anglo-American-French-supervised elections. Genuine elections are not feasible under Voulgaris' "regime of terrorism," a statement explains, and despite the good intentions of Allied supervisors, falsification of electoral lists would be inevitable. . . . EAM plans to send a delegation to LONDON to "inform the British Government of the real situation in Greece." Bevin's decision to continue the Churchillian policy there is considered highly unsatisfactory.

Viscount Field Marshal Archibald WAVELL, Viceroy of India, arrived in London for talks with the new Labor government. . . . Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, former president of the Indian National Congress demanded that the Labor Government offer no halfway measures. "India demands and can accept nothing less than full independence with all its far reaching and intricate implications," she said. . . . Appointment of Ambassador to Argentine Spruille BRADEN to the important post of Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin American affairs is considered a blow to Dictator Juan Peron's presidential intentions. Braden has become a rallying center for opposition forces in Argentina. He replaces Nelson Rockefeller who was tied up with the moves at Chapultepec and San Francisco to appease Argentine fascism.

Gov't to Sell Surplus Property

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UP).—The Surplus Property Board announced today that it will permit rapid sale by public auction or lease of special tools in plants of government contractors.

The SPB action was expected to be of special benefit to the aircraft industry. Such special tools as jigs, dies, fixtures, gauges, moulds and similar equipment will be sold.

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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).
DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 p.m.
Deadline for Sept. 2nd issue is Friday, Aug. 31, at 4:00 p.m.; for Sept. 3rd issue, Saturday, Sept. 1, noon.

Coming Philadelphia

PICNIC on Mother Bloor's Farm, Sept. 16. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and others. Entertainment: Food and drink of all the nations. Transportation available. Invitations ready in all clubs.

Text of Sino-Soviet Friendship Pact

LONDON, Aug. 27 (UP).—The text of the agreement of alliance and friendship between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Chinese Republic as broadcast by the Moscow radio:

The Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and the President of the National Government of the Chinese Republic,

Desiring to strengthen the friendly relations existing between the Soviet Union and the Chinese Republic by means of an alliance of good neighborliness following military cooperation,

Having decided to render each other assistance in the struggle against aggression on the part of enemies of the United Nations in this world war and cooperation in the war against Japan until its unconditional surrender,

Expressing unswerving desire to cooperate in upholding peace and security for the good of the peoples of both countries and all freedom-loving nations,

Acting in accordance with the principles affirmed in the common Declaration of the United Nations on the First of January, 1942, the Declaration of the Four Powers signed in Moscow on Oct. 30, 1943, and in formation of the International Organization of the United Nations,

Have decided to conclude with this aim the present treaty and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov, Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union;

President of the National Government of the Chinese Republic—Wang Shih-tse (Wang Shih-chien), Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Republic.

These, after the exchange of their credentials in complete and due form, have agreed as below:

ARTICLE I

The high contracting parties have agreed together with the United Nations to wage war against Japan until final victory. The high contracting parties have promised to give each other all indispensable military and other assistance and support in this war.

ARTICLE II

The high contracting parties have pledged themselves not to enter into separate negotiations with Japan and not to conclude a peace agreement or armistice without mutual agreement with either the present Japanese government or with any other government or organ in power in Japan which will not clearly repudiate all aggressive intentions.

ARTICLE III

The high contracting powers have pledged themselves after the conclusion of the war against Japan to undertake mutually all existing measures in order to make it impossible to repeat the aggression and breach of peace by Japan. If one of the high contracting powers finds herself involved in military operations against Japan as a result of the aggression and breach of peace the other high contracting party will give support to the other high contracting party, involved in the military operations military and other assistance and support with the means at its disposal. This article remains in force until such time as, following the demand of the two high contracting parties, the responsibility shall be laid on the organization of the United States for the prevention of further aggression on the part of Japan.

ARTICLE IV

Each of the high contracting parties pledges itself not to conclude any alliance whatsoever and not to take part in any coalition whatsoever directed against the other contracting party.

ARTICLE V

The high contracting parties, taking into consideration the interests of security and economic development of both parties, agree to work together in close and friendly cooperation after the conclusion of peace and to act according to the principles of mutual respect for their sovereignty and territorial entity and noninterference in the internal affairs of both contracting parties.

ARTICLE VI

The high contracting parties agree to give each other all possible economic assistance in the postwar period in view of the lightening and speeding up of the national rehabilitation of both countries in order to make their contribution to the prosperity of the world.

ARTICLE VII

Nothing in this treaty should be interpreted in a way which would prejudice the rights and duties of both high contracting parties as members of the organization of the United Nations.

ARTICLE VIII

The above treaty shall be ratified within the shortest possible time. The exchange of ratification documents will take place in Chungking as soon as possible.

The treaty comes into force immediately upon ratification and remains in force for a period of 30 years. Unless one of the high contracting parties should make before expiration of the treaty a declaration of its desire to denounce the agreement, the agreement will remain valid for an unlimited period. Each of the high contracting parties can terminate this agreement by giving one year's notice to the other high contracting party.

In confirmation of the above the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this treaty.

Drawn up in Moscow on the 14th of August, 1945, which corresponds to the 14th day of August of the thirty-fourth year of the Chinese Republic, in two copies, each in the Russian and Chinese languages, both texts being equally valid.

As plenipotentiary of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

MOLOTOV,

As plenipotentiary of the National Government of the Chinese Republic,
WANG SHIH-TSE.
(WANG SHIH-CHIEH).

Surety Workers Get NLRB Okay

A War Labor Board okay for wage increases to the employees of the American Surety Company, was announced by Tom Bagley, Business Manager of Local 670, United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America, CIO, yesterday.

The increases awarded by the Board are as follows:

Elevator mechanics to receive an hourly increase of 11 cents per hour, making the rate \$1.13 per hour; assistant electrician, 14 cents per hour, making the rate 87 cents per hour; plumber, 16 cents per hour, making the rate 95 cents per hour; night engineers, five cents per hour to a rate of 78 cents per hour; window cleaners, a 24 cents per hour increase to 90 cents per hour; painters an increase of 14 cents an hour to a rate of 87 cents per hour.

These rates were first set up by the Regional War Labor Board and then upon appeal by the company reversed by a hearing officer. The union then took the matter on appeal and was sustained by both the regional and national boards.

Make Garden C. P. Anniversary Rally Ring, Thompson Says

Bob Thompson, president of the New York State Communist Party, was smoking his inevitable pipe when a Daily Worker reporter dropped into his office yesterday.

Purpose of this interview was to ask him about the 26th anniversary celebration of the Communist Party which will be held at Madison Square Garden Sept. 18.

"This meeting," said Thompson, "is the opening gun in the mass campaign for a people's program in our country. It will be a broadside fire for jobs, a just and lasting peace and victory for progressive candidates in the coming elections."

Thompson paused for a moment, then continued: "It will also be an answer to the speculation concerning the strength of the Communist Party in New York as well as a demonstration of the membership's

support of the leadership and the new, Marxist line of our organization."

"Our enemies will hope for a small rally. That would make them happy. But the whole labor movement of the country will have its eyes on this Garden meeting and an overflow crowd will make it an important political event," Thompson continued.

Quake Shakes Frisco Area

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27 (UP).—The San Francisco Bay area was shaken early today by a sharp earthquake that apparently did no damage.

Residents said they felt two shocks which came at approximately 2:14 a.m. (PWT). They were severe enough to cause windows to shake

The meeting will feature William Z. Foster as main speaker and a new musical revue staged by Mark Hess, entitled, Songs of Struggle.

Tickets for the rally are on sale at the Workers Bookshop, Bookfair, 133 W. 44 St. as well as leading trade unions and all Communist Party clubs.

and to wake sleepers.

The Quakes were felt in San Francisco and in Marin County on the North.

San Jose, Burlingame and other peninsula, as well as East Bay points, reported feeling the shocks, believed to have lasted only some five seconds.

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LOWDOWN

Facts and Figures on
US-Soviet Chess Match

By Nat Low

What may very well be the forerunner of a whole series of international sporting events is the U. S.-Soviet radio chess match which will begin Saturday and last for about four days. The match, sponsored in the United States by Russian Relief, Chess Review Magazine and the Chess Federation of America, will pit two 10 man teams of the top ranking chessmen of both countries—and according to the experts, the United States and the Soviet Union are by far the greatest exponents of the game in the world.

You don't have to be told that chess is the most popular game in the Soviet Union and is played as widely, if not more so, than baseball is here. Chess aces in the USSR are accorded the same fame as the DiMaggios, Fellers and Ruffings. All experts agree that the Soviets are the chess-playingest people in the world.

The sport reaches into such remote regions as the Republics of Uzbekistan, Zerkaidjan and Turkmenistan. Uncounted millions play the game and the fantastic number of 700,000 persons participated in the Soviet Union Trade Union Chess Championship Tournament of 1935-36. What's more amazing, is that more than 100,000 people requested tickets of admission to the first round of the tourney.

The American champion is colorful, athletic Arnold Denker, who contradicts the popular impression of a chess player. Denker, a rugged 200-pounder, reached the quarter-finals in a Golden Gloves tournament, played baseball in school, was a crack football fullback and follows the races at Belmont.

Denker, as No. 1 man of the American team, will face the Soviet's kingpin, Mikhail Botvinnik, who is 34 years old and has held the championship, with a few interruptions, since 1931. Botvinnik, an electrical engineer by profession, played little or no chess during the war because he was involved in important work as a high tension engineer in one of the new industrial towns of the Urals.

He is a Leningrader and his wife, Gayanne, is a ballerina at the Mariinski-Theater in that famed city. The Botvinniks have a three-year-old daughter, Olga.

The match will be the first ever played via radio transmission. Each of the 10 team members will play two games apiece with a time limit of two-and-a-half hours for the first 40 moves and 16 moves per hour thereafter.

While Mackay Radio is transmitting the moves, the audience at the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York, will be entertained by exhibition matches, lectures and demonstrations.

Proceeds of the match will provide special therapeutic games and equipment for wounded American and Red Army soldiers. Spectators at the Henry Hudson Hotel will be able to follow every move via huge electric chess boards on the walls.

The youngest player on either team is 21-year-old Vadid Bronstein of the Soviet squad who scored a sensation in the USSR 1945 championship by placing third. . . . This would be comparable to CONY beating Navy in football.

The youngest member of the American team is Pfc. Herbert Seidman who is 24 and has been in the Army since 1942.

No. 2 players of both teams, who will match skill, are Samuel Reshevsky and Vasily Smyslov. . . . This is a particularly interesting match for chess fans because these two aces met previously in Moscow in 1933. The Soviet player, Smyslov, then 18 years old, lost that match and is out to even the score.

There are no odds being quoted by the professional bookmakers on the games, but the consensus of opinion is that the Soviet team has greater strength down the line while the top American players will probably hold their own.

Feller Better Than Ever! Boudreau

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27 (UP).—Bob Feller, in manager Lou Boudreau's opinion, is even better today than he was in 1941, when he was being compared with the greatest pitchers of all time.

"Bob has developed that slider of his," the Cleveland manager observed as he herded his club Chicago-ward for a two-game series opening tomorrow night, "and he's a better because of it."

"He knows just when to use it, and he's got those hitters guessing all the time. I didn't think he was too wild in his first game, when he beat Detroit, just wild enough to keep them foot-loose at the plate. I'm confident he'll be better than he ever was."

As well he might be, rapid Robert was well satisfied with his first major league performance in 44 months, when he set the loop-leading Tigers down with four hits, and in 12 strikeouts included Hank Greenberg, Rudy York and Johnny Oltaw twice each.

"I was a little wild in spots," he admitted, "but I'll be able to reach a keener edge as I go along."

The whiz-kid is scheduled to open against the White Sox tomorrow night, and the surging Indians, already assuming aspects of new life since he rejoined the team following his honorable discharge from the Navy last week, eye the short shot to the first division with confidence despite their formidable opposition.

Still the same modest big kid off the diamond, on the mound Feller is more confident than ever, as pokey and deliberate as he used to be. He still hitches up his pants, fixes his Sox, and fuss-budgets away the time. And his shirt still comes out and stays out.

On the receiving end of his jet-propelled slants it's obviously a pleasure, catcher Frank Hayes declared.

"I never expected Bob to have that kind of stuff his first game," Hayes said. "His control was very good, and his fast one was too much for them. He's got as good a curve as I've ever seen, and a good slider."

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Detroit	63	51	.571	—
Washington	67	53	.558	1½
St. Louis	63	55	.534	4½
New York	60	55	.522	6
Cleveland	61	57	.517	6½
Chicago	60	59	.504	8
Boston	57	63	.475	11½
Phila.	36	79	.313	30

GAMES TODAY
Boston at New York (3:30).
Washington at Philadelphia.
Detroit at St. Louis (night).
Cleveland at Chicago (night).

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Chicago	74	43	.532	—
St. Louis	73	47	.508	2½
Brooklyn	66	53	.554	9
New York	65	57	.533	11½
Pittsburgh	65	60	.520	13
Boston	56	67	.455	21
Cincinnati	47	72	.395	28
Phila.	36	83	.303	30

GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Ebbets Field (2:30).
Chicago at Pittsburgh (night).
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
(Only games scheduled).

Action Facing ex-GI Ring Champions

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 27 (UP).—Boxing champions honorably discharged from military service must arrange to defend their titles against "legitimate" contenders, President Abe Greene of the National Boxing Association announced today.

The NBA, he said has placed all champions out of service on a competitive basis. The group includes Freddie Cochrane, welterweight; Ike Williams, lightweight; Sal Bartola, featherweight; and Manuel Ortiz, bantamweight.

Joe Louis, heavyweight; Gus Lesnevich, light-heavy; and Tony Zale, middleweight, are still in uniform but, Greene added there was a strong likelihood that by the first of the year one or more of them may return to civilian life.

Will Cards' Flag-Win Habit Take Over Again?

by Phil Gordon

Can the Cards do it again? That's the big and very interesting question baseball fans are mulling over these splendid autumn mornings as they glance at the National League standings.

Behind by seven and a half games only eight days ago, the world champion Redbirds, aiming at their fourth consecutive pennant, have chopped the Chicago lead down to a sparse 2½ lengths and have made the once-jolly Cubs trigger-jumpy as a result of three consecutive week-end victories that threw the flag race wide open.

Overwhelming pre-season favorites to repeat, the Cardinals got off on the wrong foot and began to play consistent baseball only during the middle of the summer. Even then their play was something less than spectacular. Having traded Mort Cooper to the Braves in exchange for Red Barrett and a barrel-full of dough, the Redbirds were rumored to be torn by dissension and anger toward penny-pinching Sam Breadon.

But the boys kept right in there plugging away from day to day. A few times, in face of the Cub's failure to fall into a slump, the Redbirds' cause seemed cooked. Especially so when Phil Wrigley bought Hank Borowy from the Yanks. At this juncture, all seemed lost for the Gashousers.

However, some mighty fine pitching by Harry Brecheen (9-3), Barrett (19-9) and Guy Burkhardt (15-7), began to change the picture a bit and then came the three-game series with the Cubs. The Cards swept all three games, stringing the Chicago losing streak to five, and from here on in it will be a cat-and-dog fight

with the Cards having a string chance to do it once again. This chance is dependent upon Cholly Grims' ability to rouse the morale of his despondent athletes.

There's no doubt the Cubs have been deeply shaken by their losing streak and will probably be uncertain for the next week or so.

In the long run pitching will tell and from where we sit, the Cubs still have an edge in this department. True, Hank Wyse has suffered a serious reversal of form, but Borowy, Paul Derringer, Claude Passeau and Ray Prim figure to pitch good ball. They, unlike Wyse, are veterans who have been through other flag fights.

The schedule does not favor either team for both clubs finish at home this season and they play their best ball in their own ballparks.

It is, of course, a hazard to guess which team will do it, but the pennant winning habit is a hard one to break and the Cardinals certainly have that habit.

Strand Upsets Hagg in 1500

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 27 (UP).—Sweden's newest star distance runner, Lennart Strand, upset the great Gunder Hagg yesterday in a 1500-meter race, winning with a time of 3:58.4, two-tenths of a second faster than Hagg, who holds the world record of 3:43 for the distance.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amazons—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—Alma Detlinger, News
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Quiz
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Barry Cameron—Sketch
WOR—Leave It to the Girls
WJZ—News; Music
WABC—A Woman's Life—Play
WMCA—News; Varieties
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WJZ—Ted Malone—Talk
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamor Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—Jack Smith, Songs
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; Women's Exchange
WABC—Heien Trent
12:45-WEAF—Jerome Orchestra
WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WJZ—Constance Bennett, Comment
WABC—Ma Perkins—Sketch
1:30-WOR—Phil Brito, Songs
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Margaret MacDonald
WMCA—The Captain Tim Healy's
1:45-WEAF—Lelf Kid, News
WOR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:30-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—News; Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WABC—Two on a Cue
WQXR—News; Music
2:45-WEAF—Today's Children
WJZ—Eibel and Albert
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
2:50-WEAF—Woman in White
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
WABC—Perry Mason
WQXR—Request Music
2:55-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Best Sellers—Drama
WABC—Time to Remember
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WABC—Of the Record
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Talk—John Gambling
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—Landt Trio, Songs
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—Jack Berch Show
WABC—House Party
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
4:25-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum
WJZ—David Willis, News
WABC—Feature Story
WMCA—News; Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Widdie Brown

RADIO

WMCA—370 Kc.
WEAF—680 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc.
WNYC—830 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.
WVEB—1220 Kc.
WNEW—1160 Kc.
WLIE—1190 Kc.
WENR—1450 Kc.
WOV—1280 Kc.
WBNY—1480 Kc.
WQXR—1550 Kc.
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Johnson Family Singers
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—It's Maritime
WQXR—News; Waits Music
5:15-WEAF—Partis Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WQXR—Today in Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Captain Tim Healy
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Cimarron Tavern—Sketch
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—Bandstand Music
5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—The Singing Lady
WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk
WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Royal Arch Gunelson
WJZ—Kiernan's News Corner
WMCA—News; Talk
WABC—Quincy Howe, News
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Man on the Street
WJZ—What Are the Facts?
WABC—Edwin C. Hill
6:30-WOR—Fred Vandewater, News
WJZ—News; Whose War?—Talk
WABC—Mona Paulie, Soprano
WMCA—Racing Results
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Adventures of Charlie Chan
WABC—The World Today—News
6:55-WABC—Robert Trout, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WOR—Karl Bates, News
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Mommie and the Men
WQXR—News Reports
7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WOR—Xavier Cugat, Records
WJZ—Raymond Swing
WABC—Jack Smith Show
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WQXR—Footlight Echoes
7:30-WEAF—Variety: Gordon Jenkins, Frank Martin and Others
WOR—Arthur Hale
WJZ—County Fair, with Jack Bailey
WABC—Concert Orchestra
WMCA—Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Spotlight Music
7:45-WOR—The Answer Man
WMCA—Tony Roberts, Songs
WJZ—Johannes Steel, News
8:00-WEAF—Ginny Simms, Songs
WOR—Frank Singiser, News
WJZ—Pie and Fat
WABC—Big Town
8:15-WOR—Jobs and Reconveration
WJZ—News of Tomorrow
8:30-WEAF—A Date With Judy—Comedy
WOR—The Falcon—Play
WJZ—Alan Young Show
WABC—Theater of Romance
8:45-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:30-WEAF—Navy Hour
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—All American Boys Baseball Game, at Polo Grounds
WABC—Inner Sanctum—Play
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—Worldwide News Review
9:45-WOR—Real Life Stories
WQXR—Everybody's Music
9:50-WEAF—Victor Borge Show
WOR—American Forum
WABC—The Doctor Fights
9:55-WJZ—Short Story
10:00-WEAF—The Man Called X—Play, with Herbert Marshall
10:15-WOR—Just Entertainment
10:30-WEAF—Overseas Report
10:35-WEAF—An Evening With Romberg
WOR—The Symphonette
WABC—Congress Speaks
WMCA—Frank Kingdom
WQXR—Air de Ballet
10:45-WABC—Behind the Scenes at CBS
WMCA—Recorded Music
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WABC, WJZ—News; Music
WQXR—News; Just Music
11:05-WJZ—William S. Gailor
12:00-WEAF, WABC—News; Music
WJZ, WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

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Continue Draft, Truman Urges

President Would Limit Service to 2 Years

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UP).—President Truman today called for continued drafting of men 18 through 25, but with a two-year limit on their period of military service.

He also cautioned Congress against acting hastily in declaring the war emergency officially ended. "I must emphasize the danger that lies in a too early unqualified formal termination," he said in identical letters to the chairman of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees.

Unless amended, the Selective Service Act would expire automatically the moment Congress or the President officially declared the war emergency ended, and the armed forces would be required to discharge all inductees within six months of such a proclamation.

"Tragic conditions would result if we were to allow the period of military service to expire by operation of law while a substantial portion of our forces had not yet been returned from overseas," Mr. Truman said.

Mr. Truman said that draft inductions should continue "until such time as the Congress shall establish the broad national poli-

cies to govern full demobilization, occupation and world security."

He based his recommendation for continuing the draft on these major premises:

1.—The urgent necessity for keeping the strength of occupation forces in Europe and in the Pacific "at safe levels," particularly inasmuch as "the situation in the Pacific continues to have many elements of danger." The required strength of the U. S. occupation forces is estimated at 1,200,000. Not including needs for the United States and other areas.)

2.—The "unforgivable discrimination" that would result if the drafting of those who have had no military service were suspended "at the cost of requiring further service from those who have already done their part."

3.—A program of voluntary enlistment would bring a maximum of only 300,000 into the service within the next year.

Bowles Optimistic -- But Autos May Cost More

WASHINGTON Aug. 27.—Despite OPA Administrator Bowles optimism, based on announcement of a price ceiling formula for new cars, the chances are that the public will pay more than for the 1942 models.

The formulae will be based on 1941 costs, plus basic wage and material price increases since then, plus "a normal peacetime margin of profit."

The profit will be based either on the manufacturer's own 1936-1939 margin or one-half the industry average for that period, whichever is higher.

Bowles said that OPA had been studying cost trends affecting the automobile industry for the past several months and that it had gathered "as much information as the rapidly changing circumstances have permitted."

"On the basis of this admittedly incomplete information," he added, "it seems most unlikely to me that there will be any general increase."

Pointing out that OPA's reconversion formulae was to be applied

Last Obstacle to Nylon Wiped Out

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UP).—The last obstacle to production of Nylon hose was wiped off the books by the War Production Board today, and the WPB expects the coveted hosiery to be back in retail stores by Christmas and perhaps as early as Thanksgiving.

by each manufacturer on the basis of his own experience, he said that, if any ceiling increases are called for by OPA's pricing rules, they will be granted.

Back Job Bill

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The American Council on Race Relations today went on record for the Wagner-Murray full employment bill.

'Reopen Plant' 5,000 Laid-Off Bendix Workers Tell Snyder

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Delegation representing 5,000 scrapped Bendix Co. workers in Philadelphia put their demands for the reopening of the metal fabricating plant directly before Reconversion Director John W. Snyder for half an hour today.

It was the first delegation of laid-off war workers to see Snyder himself.

The plant, purchased by the government for \$2,000,000 five years ago, is being abandoned by the General Motors interests that control the Bendix Co.

Led by Francis White, international representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO the delegation told Snyder that they expect the government to put the plant back to work by either selling it to a pri-

vate operator, who meant business, or operating it itself.

Snyder at once said that he found the request to sell the plant to a private operator "reasonable." He would look into it, he promised.

He did not comment on the alternative demand for government operation if private interests failed, however.

The delegation of seven workers, which was accompanied by Congressman William T. Granahan, Philadelphia Democrat, also pressed Snyder on the severance pay issue. **DIDN'T GET A CENT**

None of the 5,000 workers got a dollar of layoff pay when they found the doors closed the day after the victory holidays, they told Snyder.

The delegates pointed out that Bendix and General Motors, they added, were well able to take care of all severance pay demands out

of the huge carry-back-carry-forward excess profits tax refunds to bring their profits up to 1936-39 levels, whether they operate or not. Snyder, however, opposed this demand. He argued instead that everyone should concentrate on passing a federal unemployment insurance bill. An assistant in his office admitted, however, that such a law could not be in operation for some time—more than a month at least, he declared.

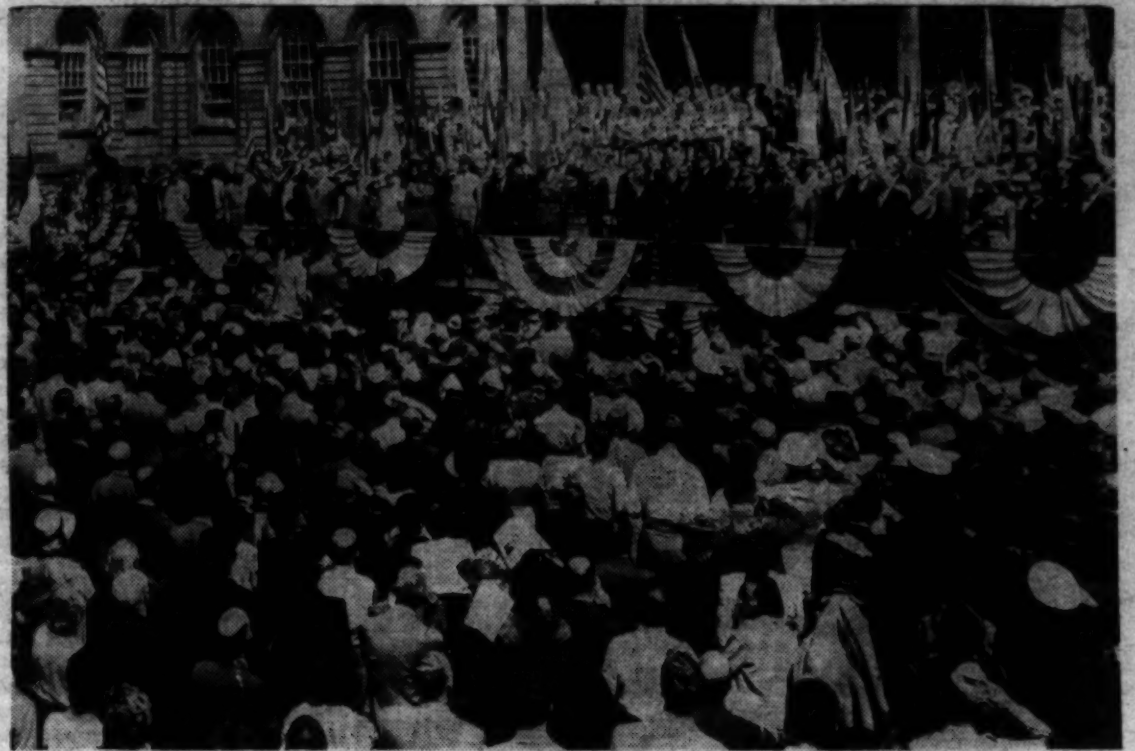
With the delegation were David Davis, business agent, Local 155, UE; Ruth Roemer, UE's Washington representative, and Herbert Wessel, G. A. Stevenson, Les Kiroloff and Edward O'Brien of the Bendix plant.

An earlier delegation last week had failed to see Snyder himself.

The Bendix workers will keep checking on the results of Snyder's efforts.

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, August 28, 1945



Millions of New Yorkers lined up on New York City streets yesterday to welcome Gen. Charles de Gaulle, president of the Provisional Government of France. Here is part of the crowd that assembled at the City Hall celebration at noon.

—Daily Worker photo

City Gives DeGaulle A Rip-Roaring Welcome

New York's millions welcomed Gen. Charles DeGaulle, president of the Provisional Government of France, yesterday as he made a 50-mile tour of the city he visited for the second time within 13 months. More than 50,000 cheered him at City Hall where he arrived a few

minutes after noon and was made an honorary citizen of the city by Mayor LaGuardia. The general wore a khaki uniform with two stars.

The day's trip included a trip to Idlewood Airport, from the Waldorf-Astoria where he was staying, a trip to the Battery and then to City Hall. In the afternoon, a reception and luncheon were held at the Waldorf-Astoria. At 2, he left for LaGuardia Airfield where he took a plane for Chicago.

Gen. DeGaulle arrived late in the city on Sunday after a four-day visit in Washington after conferring with President Truman. En route to New York he visited the West Point Military Academy and Hyde Park.

135 Mile Hurricane Roaring Toward Inland Texas

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 27 (UP).—A Gulf hurricane of tremendous power, winds at its center roaring at 135 miles per hour were reported there night, heading directly for the heavily populated coastal sections around Houston, Texas' largest city.

The weather bureau, in a mid-afternoon report, warned that the storm, which already had claimed six lives and caused property damage running into the thousands of dollars, was sweeping inland slightly northwest of Palacios. Winds of 120 miles per hour were reported there

and all residents had been evacuated.

Hurricane winds were due to strike the Houston-Galveston-Beaumont area tonight the weather bureau warned. From behind the storm center came meager reports of wind velocities of 135 miles an hour at Seadrift, Austwell, Rockport and Port Lavaca, where nearly every house in the city was damaged.

The storm, one of the worst in Texas history, was moving north-northeastward at approximately five miles per hour toward the state's rich oil, farming and coastal region.

Catholic War Vet Pickets Bilbo; Tells of Negro, Jewish Heroes

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Edward Bykowski, 6-foot, 4-inch Pacific war veteran picketed the Capitol building against Sen. Theodore Bilbo, (D-Miss) chief race hate propagandist in Congress for an hour today until shifted away by Capitol police. He told the Daily Worker he had received two telephone threats to get out of town since. But he's staying.

The veteran carried a large sign, with a bleeding, Purple Heart, and the slogan: "Was this in vain, tell it to me, Bilbo, I fought for democracy."

Bykowski, a Polish Catholic, told a moving story of two heroes, one Negro, one Jewish, on the heavy cruiser Vincennes, which was torpedoed in the Solomons.

The colored hero was a young lad whom everyone called "Sunshine."

"Sunshine" said the veteran,

"kept passing the ammunition with his right arm after the Japanese blow off his left. That's a Negro for you. Then there was Danny Boy. He died in my arms, saying: 'Keep on fighting boys.' His hand opened up. He had been clutching the six-point Star of David. That's a Jew for you."

Bykowski is determined to see Bilbo himself. One of Bilbo's girl secretaries promised him that he would do so as soon as the senator comes in. Bykowski is waiting at the Raleigh Hotel to tell him what he thinks about his "Dear Dago," and anti-Negro letters.

Wide Weather Range

Temperature range in Texas since 1900 recorded by weather stations is 143 degrees. Hottest was 120 degrees at Seymour and the coldest 23 degrees below zero at Seminole.